SUPERVISOR MURRAY HAS GAPS IN HIS MEMORY.

He Was Put on the Stand Yesterday to Testify as to His Share in the Census Fraud Before the Assembly Committee.

PORTER PERMITS HIM TO TALK.

Republicans Selected as Enumerators Subjected to a Simple but "Good Enough" Civil Service Examination, So-Called.

HIS PAPERS MUST BE SHOWN.

The State of New York, through a special committee of the Assembly, began yesterday to search out the facts of the census fraud of 1890, which has robbed it of a Congressional representative and of a vote in the Electoral College by chesting this city out of two hundred thousand inhabitants.

The Assemblymen began their work vigorously. To be sure, they cannot right the wrong, but they can put the seal of public approval on the HEBALD'S work to secure New York its rightful representa-



SUPERVISOR MURRAY.

tion, they can prove to the country the untrustworthiness of the census for this State, and they can stamp the partisan conspiracy with the official disapproval of the greatest State of the Union.

To investigate the charges against the good faith and accurate performance of the census of 1890 in this State, and particularly in this city, the Assembly Committee on Enumeration and Apportionment met in Part III. of the Supreme Court yesterday morning.

all the committeemen were present. In the chair was Wright Helcomb, of the Ninth

New York district, clear headed and cool, and with him were Percival Farquhar, of the Third, Charles W. Sutherland, of the Ninth Kings county district, democrats, and D. Morgan Hildreth, Jr., of the Twenty-first New York district, and W. H. Selleck. of Oswego, republicans. Franklin Bartlett was present primed for the in-

vestigation as counsel for the committee. MURRAY PROTESTS, BUT TESTIFIES

Supervisor Charles H. Murray, of the New York city district, was the star witness, but his memory was defective-wrotchedly so, even after he had raceived telegraphic permission from Superin-



LAWYER BARTLETT.

tendent of the Census Porter, which came while ne was on the stand, to answer the questions of the committee, and had ceased protesting against testifying. Mr. Murray, by the way, had written Mr. Porter,

his superior officer, asking him whether or not he should go on the stand, as follows:-

should go on the stand, as follows:—
If this State Committee can legally sit in judgment upon the laws of the Unifed States and the officials acting under those laws, than this ought to be determined by some sufficient authority.

If this State Committee may legally call me te-morrew, then it may call you at the next session, and so on till every man connected with the United States census has been examined and judged under a State tribunal.

Let me suggest, subject to your approval, that If I am to go upon the stand I caucht to have the United States District Attornoy, with instructions to limit the inquiry so far as the dignity and the interest of the United States may require. I hepe this officer will be promptly instructed accordingly.

NO WEIGHT WITH THE COMMITTEE. John Baker, his counsel, objected mightily when Mr. Murray was called to take the witness stand. He started to say that his client had no personal objection to appearing before the committee as he had nothing to conceal or fear, but — Then he was stopped by Chairman Holcomb with the words,



CHAIRMAN HOLCOMBE.

"There is nothing to fear here," and added later that even if Mr. Porter should refuse to allow his subordinate to testify, his refusal would have no weight with the committee.

Thereupen Mr. Murray took the stand.

Answering routine questions promptly he got as far as his appointment about one year ago, when he showed a disposition to go no further. Steady questioning was needed after that.

He said that he had sent all the papers of his bureau to Washington with the exception of the postal cards received from the enumerators and the list of appointees.

He himself was a member of the Republican County Committee when appointed, and was recommended to Mr. Porter by seventy-five or more gentlemen, including Colonel Ethan Allen and exsurrogate Rollins.

asked his name, Assembly district and residence and required to write his name," which he thought was sumident for his office.

Then Mr. Murray fought shy of questions as to whether the enumerators were not appointed on the recommendation of the republican district

leaders.

It finally transpired that John D. Lawson, of the Seventh Assembly district, had asked for application blanks, and also that he had written to Jents Shes, republican leader of the Second Assembly district; John H. Grimes, of the First, and others (though there were things gaps in his memory), that there were good positions to be filled in the Census Bursau, leaving the rest to the recipient's imagination. He said he had no copies of these letters. He said he knew of one democrat among the enumerators, but that he did not know he was a democrat until after the work was done.

Mr. Murray will be examined further at the next meeting of the committee, which will be held in this city on Friday. He was served with a subpona to produce then all documents of whatsoever nature relating to the census taking.

Two witnesses preceded Mr. Murray. Thomas E. Benedict, Deputy Secretary of State, testified to the neglect shown by the census officials at Washington to the requests of the State officials concerning the population of New York by counties, cities and towns. He showed how much more speedy were the returns from the censuses of 1870 and 1880. He read from Chauncey M. Depew's report, as Secretary of State in 1865, his regret that a precedent had been established for taking the census in June, whereas December would be a better month. It finally transpired that John D. Lawson, of the

census in June, whereas December would be a better month.

He also called attention to the absence in the act providing for the census of 1890 of the clause of the two previous acts—for 1870 and 1880—requiring that the enumerators should file with the county clerks of their several counties duplicate sheets of their several counties duplicate sheets of their enumeration, which sheets were then forwarded to the Socretary of State, and thus served as a obsek on the work.

H. G. Griswold, sub-librarian of the State Library, also testified to the absolute lack of information regarding the population of the State from the Federal Census Bureau.

"LIGHT OF THE WORLD." by EDWIN ARNOLD. will be published in the HERALD on February 15.

BROOKLYN'S WATER SCANDAL.

IT HAS NOW DEVELOPED A QUESTION OF JUDI CIAL ETHICS AND LEGAL RIGHTS. Judge Dykman's order in the Water Supply Com

pany suit was returned by mail to Corporation Counsel Jenks by Lawyer Gaynor yesterday. It bore the indorsement "The within is returned

as void, having been made without notice, without motion even, without hearing and without jurisdiction, the case having been before the Court in no way, shape or form." The Corporation Counsel, who yesterday main-

tained his attitude of silence, when spoken to upon the case, will, it is said, move for trial on February 16, the day set by Judge Dykman. Of course, Mr. Gaynor, denying the authority of

this Court, will not appear. In that event judgment may be granted in favor of the Mayor, Comptroller and City Auditor, who could thereupon proceed to consummate the contract for the purchase of the plant, stock and franchise of the Long Island Water Supply Company.

The judgment, if granted, might then be brought forward before Judge Cullen when he sits in March. Thus when Mr. Gaynor comes into court it would confront him.

The General Term of the Supreme Court will in all probability have an opportunity to try the points of differences between both sides.

Judge Dykman was holding court in White Plains yesterday and there I asked if he would explain some things about his order in the Ziegler case.

"I won't say a word about that—not one word." this Court, will not appear. In that event judg-

plain some things about his prace in the Ziegler case,

"I won't say a word about that—not one word," he replied; and suiting the action to the word he closed his mouth up tight.

"But," I ventured to suggest, "Lawyer Gaynor has said some very uncomplimentary things about you and I thought you might like to reply to him." "Young man," returned sudge Dykman, "you are a gentleman, of course, and I want to freat you politely; but I won't say a word about these matters." "Then perhaps you will explain why you won't say a word?" I observed, meekly.

"Well, let's see," said Judge Dykman, meditatively. "I decline to say anything about these matters because—because—no. I won't say why. Lev't go that I simply decline to say anything."

RICH MR. CROMWELL ARRESTED.

HE CLAIMS THAT HE HAD NO INTENTION OF GIVING STRAW BALL

William J. Cromwell, of No. 226 East Twelfth

furnished by John Kennedy, a rectifier, of No. 123 East Touth street. Bolton's father surrendered him and he was com-mitted to the Tombs.

ONE OF THE GUESTS A NEGRO.

HENRY P. DOWNING ATTENDS A DINNER AT THE BUFORM CLUB IN THIS CITY,

One of the most suggestive occurrences which has happened in a long time to illustrate the dying away of color prejudice among educated whites took place at the Reform Club in this city on Tuesday evening last, when Walter S. Logan, a leading spirit in this democratic stronghold, entertained a party of gentlemen at dinner, among whom was a

while it was not purely a social affair, nevertheless it carries with it a lesson which those who run can road. Henry F. Downing, the colored man who yas a guest, is well known in newspaper circles and has been abroad as a United States consul. He has a reddish brown complexion and iron gray hair, and unless attention was called to the fact of his being an American negro would be taken for a

ith American.
Those who were with him at the table were:—E. Indee who were with him at the table were:—E. thery Aoderson, president of the Heform Club; exidege W. H. Arnoux, Coonel Ethan Allen, W. C. oberts, D. D., of the Lake Forest University, III.; refessor Alonzo Williams, of Brown University, rovidence, E. I.; Professor James Clark Ridpath, rovidence, E. I.; Professor James Clark Ridpath, rowidence, H. I.; Dr. Persifor Frazer, of Philadeluis, Pa.; Calvin S. Chase, Omaha, Neb.; Henry and all Waite, D. D., and Colonel Chase, of Omaha, eb.

VASSAR GIRLS AT LUNCHEON.

The Vassar College Alumna met at Sherry's yesterday afternoon for a buffet luncheon and a social meeting. Addresses were made by President James M. Taylor; by Miss Maria P. Brace on "The College Settlement;" by Mrs. Helen Hiscock Backus, Miss Caroline Lloyd and Miss Emily Morris on "The Maria Mitchell Endowment Fund." Some choice musical selections were given by Miss Bertha

musical selections were given by Miss Bertha Flidenberg.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: - Fresident - Mrs. Laura Brownell Collier. Vice President - Miss Mabel R. Loomis. Secretary - Miss Luoy M. Davis. Treasurer - Miss Ada Thurston. Executive Committee - Miss Alice Dinsmore, Miss Gertrude Palmer, Mrs. Lily Sweetser Denison, Miss Mary H. Stockwell.

Among those present were Miss Relen Dawes

Miss Mary H. Stockwell.

Among those present were Miss Relen Dawes Brown, Mrs. J. Weils Champney, Mrs. A. J. Lyman, Mrs. George H. Prentiss, Mrs. Freesner J. Backus, Professor A. M. Ely, Professor Abby Leech, Mrs. A. C. Folger, Mrs. R. C. Brawnell, Mrs. Mary T. Thompson, Mrs. John A. Collins, Miss E. R. Collin, Mrs. E. I. Stover, Miss Katherine Drexel and Mrs. Frances Fish Wood.

"FRED EVANS" STILL UNCLAIMED.

The body of the Astor House suicide was neither dentified nor buried yesterday. Undertaker Duffy embalmed it and the chances are that it will not be buried before the latter part of next week. I was informed yesterday on excellent authority that

He said that he had sent all the papers of his bureau to Washington with the exception of the postal cards received from the enumerators and the hist of appointnes.

He himself was a member of the Republican County Committee when appointed, and was recommended to Mr. Porter by seventy-five or more gentlemen, including Colonel Ethan Allen and excurrogate Rollins.

Livil Erryce for Republicans.

He described the method of appointment of the septimentators, which is already familiar to the feaders of the Herall. All went "through a sort of civil service examination." he said. "He was

TWO AND ONE-HALF MILLIONS FOR HEBREW IMMIGRANTS.

Baron de Hirsch, the Philanthropist, Increases His Benefactions in This Country.

PRINCELY ENDOWMENT.

It Is for the Poor and Afflicted People of His Race from Lussia-Cable Message to the Trustees.

Two millions and a half more for charity from the Baron de Hirsch!

The announcement was printed yesterday after noon that Baron de Hirsch, the Jewish philanthro pist, whose princely charities to the poor and afflicted of his race have made his name world famous, had cabled to Jesse Seligman, the well known banker of this city of J. & W. Seligman & Co., as representing the trustees of the Hirsch fund in the United States for the benefit of impov erished Hebrew immigrants to this country, that the trustees of the fund might draw upon him for 12,000,000f., or \$3,500,000 in round numbers. to use in carrying out the work which the Baron has already endowed with a monthly payment of

A LITTLE PREMATURE, BUT-Mr. Seligman, when I saw him at his office late in the day, seemed rather annoyed at this publication, which, he said, was premature. He had not yet received the cable despatch referred to, he said, and he was therefore not quite at liberty to discuss the further plans of the great philanthropist.

I got the impression from what Mr. Seligman said that the trustees have been informed that Baron Hirsch has determined upon the liberal benefaction referred to, and that the cable authorization to draw upon him for the money is expected every day. There is to be a meeting to-morrow of the trustees of the Baron Hirsch fund in this city, Mr. Seligman said, by which time advices from Baron Hirsch will probably be received.

From another source I learned that, while the official order of Baron de Birsch is not ready to be made public, it has already been received and will in all probability be announced at to-morrow's meeting of the trustees.

Furthermore, it is said the philanthropist's instructions will be that if the income from this

Furthermore, it is said the philanthropist's instructions will be that if the income from this great endowment of \$2,500,000 is not enough to carry out all the plans of the benefaction the trustees are to be authorized to use such part of the principal as they may think necessary, and Baron Hirsch will make good the amount necessary to make up the two and a half millions.

THE GREAT PHILANTHROPIST.

It is scarcely necessary to remind readers of the Herraln-through whose columns the news of Baron de Hirsch's great charity was first given to the world—that the Baron's fortune, before he began distributing it in charity, was estimated to be about \$100,000,000. He lives in Paris, is fifty-five years old, and having a wife, but no children to inherit his wealth, has determined to use it for the benefit of his fellow men among the poor and unfortunate of his race.

About a year ago the Baron de Hirsch offered to prominent American Hebrews a plan for aiding Hebrews in this country. With the aid of such advisers as Messers, Moses A. Dropsie, Myer S. Isaacs and A. S. Solomons, the respective heads of the branches of the Alliance Israelite Universelle, in Philadelphia, New York and Washington; Messrs. Jesse Seligman, Jacob Schiff, Henry Rice, James H. Hoffman, M. Tuska, E. Lehman, I. S. Isaacs and S. Lewissohn, of New York: Luclen Moss, Mayer S. Isaacs and William B. Hackenburg, of Philadelphia, and Aaron Friedenweld, of Baltimore, this plans were perfected, and in April last be sent to the committee his first instalment of the sum promised—\$120,000 annually—for distribution immediately. This sum, \$10,000, he will send every month during his life, and after his death he will endow the trust fund which he has created with a sum the Interest of which will produce an equivalent sum forever. This he proposes to still further increases at some future time when he shall have perfected other plans for improving the condition of the Jews in Russia and Austria.

THE TRUSTEES AND THEIR BANK.

such places where the condition of the labor market or the residence of friends will tend to make them self-supporting.

3. Provision for training immigrants in a trade and contributing to their support while learning such trade and for furnishing them necessary tools and implements and for their assistance to enable them to earn a livelihood.

4. Provision for improved mechanical training for adults and youths, whereby persons of industry and capacity may acquire some remunerative employment, either by the payment of appreuticeship or tuition fees, or the instruction of adults in trade schools or otherwise, with contribution for temporary support.

TO EDUCATE IMMIGRANTS.

5. Provision for the instruction of immigrants in the English language and in technical, trade and agricultural schools, and the establishment of special schools or other suitable agencies for promoting the progress of pupils, minors or adults.

6. Provisions for the instruction of immigrants in agricultural and industrial work and improved methods of farming, alding them with tools and implements and establishing schools and model farms and workshops.

7. Co-operation with established agencies in varous sections of the United States, whose duty in whole or in part it is to furnish aid and relief and education to needy and deserving applicants of the Jowish faith.

8. Contributions toward the maintenance of individuals and families selected by such corporation

editeation to needy and deserving applicants of the Jowish faith.

8. Contributions toward the maintenance of individuals and families selected by such corporation or corporations in the new homes in which they may be established.

9. Such other and further modes of relief and contributions to education as the trustees or said corporation shall from time to time decide.

"And it is my express direction to the trustees," said the Baron in his letter, "that they shall select in such cities of the United States as they shall deem advisable agents or committees, whose duties it shall be to co-operate with the trustees in the selection of persons coming within the classes hereinabove declared for relief from the fund, and in the details of local provision for work, education and maintenance."

PROBING CHARGES OF FRAUD.

ANOTHER SESSION OF THE COMMITTEE ON IN-VESTIGATION OF THE THIRTEENTH DISTRICT. The sub-committee of the New York Republican County Committee appointed to investigate charges of fraud alleged to have been committed at the last primary election in the Thirteenth Assembly district held its third session yesterday afternoon at No. 269 Eighth avenue. The members of the committee in attendance were Chairman James A. Blanchard, Sherman Evarts, secretary; Charles A. Peabody, Charles J. Cronin and Edward

Charles A. Peabody, Charles J. Cronin and Edward Dubois.

Honry Clinton Backus and James E. Duffy represented the Gibbs faction and Henry L. Sprague and E. J. Tinsdale appeared for the Cowie party, who are the contestants.

The ex-wicked Gibbs was present with Justice Meade and a number of his followers, and ex-Aiderman James A. Cowie sat with his lieutenants while counsel wrangled for nearly an hour about the production of the minute book of the Thirteenth Assembly district republican organization, the roil book and the original pledges signed by enrolled members of the organization. They were finally produced by Secretary Halpin.

Mr. James K. Duffy, who was formerly secretary of the district organization, was shown the minute books and the roll book, all of which he identified. Mr. Sprague offered them in evidence and claimed that when the original pledges were produced they expected to be able to prove that there were irregularities.

Counsel for the sitting delegates objected to the books being admitted in evidence, and claimed that they were not relevant to the investigation.

The committee ruled otherwise and directed that at the next hearing, which will be held on Wednesday evening next, the original pledges be produced.

Mr. Gibbs remarked that he supposed that the

duced.

Mr. Gibbs remarked that he supposed that the opposition probably wanted to show that there

were names on the original pledges which were not on the roll book, and Mr. Sprague retorted that they intended to prove that names on the original pledges had been written by some one else than the original signers on the roll book.
Mr. Duffy said that the regular meeting nights of the organization were the first Monday of each month, with the exception of June, July, August and November.

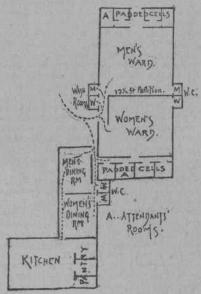
An adjournment was taken after some further nnimportant testimony was given in order that the contestants might have an opportunity to examine the original pledges and the roll book.

CARE OF INSANE IMMIGRANTS.

DR. HALLOCK'S CRITICISM OF THE HOSPITAL FACILITIES ON ELLIS ISLAND. The HEBALD had occasion a few days ago to call

the attention of the public to the demands of a number of foreign societies, whose members are residents of this city, that the institutions on Ward's Island used for the care of immigrants should be turned over to the United States government. The societies, headed by the Weimar Verein. claimed that the present hospital for the insane on Ellis Island was not only uttorly inadequate, but was so arranged as to be positively dangerous to the patients. The Senate Committee on Immigration of the

State Legislature has heard the arguments of Dr.



PLAN OF BUILDINGS AT THE INSANE ASYLUM. J. C. Hallock, president of the Weimer Verein, who was at various times in charge of the insane immigrants on Ward's Island, and regarded them

migrants on ward's island, and regarded them with favor.

At the recent meeting of the House Committee on Inomigration in this city the adequacy of the structure on Ellis Island was discussed and was approved of by the local immigration authorities.

Dr. Hallock, not securing an opportunity to be heard, has addressed a letter to this committee, in which he furnishes a diagram of the building now in use for the insane, and says concerning it:—

THE INSANE HOSPITAL.

This building was originally a more shell house for the storage of hombs. The government, by cutting windows into the side waits, raising the roof to insert skylights, constructing small rooms at each ond and running a partition twelve and a half feet high across the contracting the teach of the standard rooms at the contractions that of the two wards, one for mon, the other

men.

The the partition there is a clear space through
the sounds of suffering in one ward can be heard
other. Outside of the original rectangular shell,
hat communicating with it, the government has
various additions to serve as dising rooms, kitchen easts.

sparition or wooden force which separates the
eparation the women's there is a door. Suppose
oor was closed and not used by the male patients.
by exit then would be by the front door, between

the paddwd cells.

These cells are designed for the viciont or excited cases and those who will not keep their ciothes on. The first requisite in the treatment of such pationts is quite section or removal from scenes of excitement or commotion. To treat them at the freat door on a thorough fare next to the attendant's room, in the busiest place about the hospital, is obviously wrong, and a wrong not only to them, but also to the other patients, who, passing in and out during the day, would be incessantly irritated by them.

in and out during the day, would be incessantly irritated by them.

It is the present design of the United States authorities appen occupying this bospital that the male patients shall pass to their dining room and back, there times daily, through the door in the partition, and consequently strough a portion of the women's ward.

Let us follow them on the plant. They would go past the women's washroom and past another door to their left, an innor entrance to the women's ward, and through the outer door, and them along the outside of the heapstal to a door into a passage from which they would turn to theright into their dining room. Some would then go through the women's during room to the kitchen to get the feed. Any who used the closat capposite would have to cross the only passage which runs from the women's ward to the women's dining room.

So GRANCE OF A SCHENFIEL HOSPITAL.

William J. Cromwell, of No. 226 East Twelfth street, who has an independent fortune, was arrested resterday by Detective Phil Reilly on a charge—unknowingly as he claims—of having given straw bail.

Joseph N. Boiton was arrested recently on a charge of being implicated with Richard Pendiston in the robbery of the Gorham Mannfacturing Company, on Broadway, and held in \$2,500 bail. Mr. Cromwell went on his bond, giving as security the house h which he lived, which was worth \$20,000 and was mortigaged for \$10,000.

Mr. Gromwell at the time swore that he owned the house in fee. He had lived in it ever sines the death of his father, who left the property to his children, making him executor. He says he never thought of this circumstance when going on the sould in \$5,000 bail. He drew his check for \$5,000, but it was rejuired.

Mr. Cromwell was taken before Judge Martine in the Court of General Sessions and held in \$5,000 bail. He drew his check for \$5,000, but it was rejuired to the courted at the mineral street.

Boiton's father surrendezed by John Kennedy, a rectifier of No. 123 East Tonth street.

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THE OFFIC AL RECORD OF RECENT TRANSAC-TIONS IN REAL ESTATE.

The following shows the real estate transfers and mortgages recorded in the Register's office yesterday:-

Madison St., D. s., 47.8 ft. e. of Jefferson st., 47.8x 100; Michael H. Barry to H. B. Webeter. Grevs st., 42; John B. McPherson and wife to A. P. Schabbehar. 70th st., n., 172 ft. e. of 2d av., 28x102, 2; William Dempsey and wife to Mary Cahitl. 10th st., n. s., 10t 299, mag C. C. Moore, 25x72; Clarence E. Dunham and wife to David Dun-ham. 18,500 av., n. w. s., 148.7 ft. n. s. of Pelham av., 00; Sarah E. Fonntain and another to Nicho-ekert and another s. t. n. s., 125 ft. s. of 5th av., 25x100.11; ard Feshan to Mary Feehan. st., 23. George C. Gardiner, committee, to sl. Kempher. av., w. s. 25 ft. n. of Cedar place, 25x100; Kelly to Elia Kelly n. s. 75.3 ft. 11.000 1,950 lia Kolly 2 ft. w of Jackson st., 18x70; to Bridget Fitzgerald oft. e. of 5th av., 25x100.5; John Richard Feeban 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 50x100.5; Cor-ken to Isaac N. Lewis. 9 to 181 East; Howard D. Hamm to 49,500 st. 159 to 161 East; Howard D. Hamm to loy Hamm. n av. n. w. s. 173.7 ft. n. e. of Pelham av., 100x24x100; Sarah E. Fountain and another to Jacob Orisch.

st st., c. s., lot 240, map No. 1, hyatt Farm.

James G. Cooper and wife to Selena A Carmichael.

michael BECORDED NORTGAGES.

Brandt, Louis, and another, to Susan Dyckman, w. s. av. B. s. of 82d st.; 3 years. \$14,000

Brennan, Mark F., to Michael Brennan, s. s. Sid st., w. of Columbus av.; 1 year. [13,200

Gilbert, Robert W., to Anna Marroif, n. s. 126th st., w. of Lenox av.; 1 year. [10,000

Happel, Henry, and wife, to Adam Happel, 1,503

av. A 2 years. [2,400

CONFESSED HE STOLE DIAMONDS. Charles J. Knothe pleaded guilty to two charges

in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. The first was a complaint by Horace C. Hardy, a diamond importer, of No. 30 Maidon lane, who accused Knothe of having stolen \$1,300 worth of diamonds from him. The other complaint was made by Randall, Barremore & Billings, of No. 58 Nassau street, from whom the prisoner nad stolen a \$500 Knothe was held in \$3,000 ball on the first charge and \$1,500 on the second.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

Antonio Laviada, Mexican Vice Consul and commission merchant, at No. 24 State street, made an assignment yesterday to Gustav F. Brodtman, his manager, giving yesterday to Gustav F. Brodtman, his manager, giving preferences for \$86,267 as follows:—Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Mass. \$81,000, and to the bodder of a note to its order, \$81,000, holder of a note to the order of the Brodtman, \$8,000, harded of Rendings, \$8,000; helder of a note to the order of the Brodtman, \$8,000, harded to Rendings, \$8,000, and the produces \$8,000; here of the Brodtman, \$8,000, and Eurique Hubbe, \$8,000, All the professiones are for borrowed money.

Mr. Laviada is at present in Merida, Yucatan, being mable to return to New York by reason of serious Hingss, and the deed of assignment was signed by Mr. Laviada, in Merida, before United States Consultroubles are attributed to accepting drafts for \$175,000 to R. Hernandes, of Merida, who did not remit the money to make them good. Attachments, aggregating \$6,718, were recently issued against Mr. Laviada on account of these drafts. Mr. Laviada's residence in New York was at No. 48 west Eighty-fourth street, which property he says said to have owned. Mr. Laviada is at prosent in Merida, Yucatan, being unable to return to New York by reason of serious illness, and the deed of assignment was signed by Mr. Laviada, in Merida, before United States Consultations on, on January 26. Mr. Laviada's financial troubles are attributed to accepting drafts for \$175,000 to R. Hernandez, of Merida, who did not remit the money to make them good. Attachments, argregating 25,713, were recently instead argainst Mr. Laviada on account of these drafts. Mr. Laviada's residence in New York was at No. 49 West Eighty-fourth street, which property have a said to have owned.

The executions against Ramsgato & Blog, diamond cutters, at No. 10 Maiden lane, were countermanded at the Silveriff's office yesterday, a settlement having been mada.

TO EQUAL THE LOURDES OSTENSORIUM.

St. Patrick's Cathedral to Shortly Possess the Most Beautiful Ecclesiastical Work of Art This Country Has Ever Seen.

PURELY A TRIBUTE OF LOVE.

Members of the League of the Sacred Heart Conceived the Idea and Gave Their Money, Jewels and Plate to Accomplish It.

The largest, most costly and in many respects the most artistic ostensorium in the world is that which now reposes in the Cathedral at Lourdes. It was presented to the congregation by Pope Plus IX. Within six months this magnificent work of art will undoubtedly be equalled by one which will be blessed at the Cathedral in this city with coremonies duly solemn, grand and impressive. HOW THE IDEA ORIGINATED.

Six months ago some members of the Cathedral centre of the League of the Sacred Heart conceived the idea of presenting an ostensorium to the Cathedral which would have no equal in this country. At first the projectors of the idea had no definite plan mapped out as to the best means to obtain the necessary funds, but, after a few weeks, it was suggested that the members of the league give such moneys, jewels, plate, &c., as they could afford. It was purely a work of love, the one object being that the adoration of the Blessed Sacrament on the first Friday of each month and the grand ceremonies of the Church might be fittingly carried out.

Subscriptions were solicited and received with the understanding that the names of the donors should not be known. When the labor of love had reached that stage where all doubt as to its success had been removed the leading silversmiths in the ecclesiastical line in this country and Europe were asked to submit designs and specifications. When all had been received they were submitted to Archbishop Corrigan, and he selected one of the many French designs. This design was forwarded by one of the leading silversmiths of Paris, and yesterday it was returned on La Champagne with instructions to begin the work, THE SPECIFICATIONS.

I had the privilege yesterday of reading the specifications in the library of the rectory of the Cathe-

The ostensorium is to be in two parts, the monstrance proper and the Thabor. The whole work, from the base of the Thabor to the top of the cross surmounting the monstrance, will be six feet six inches in height. The Thabor supports a platform on nine columns, with ornamentations of daisies and passion flowers on the mouldings, the base and the capitals. The flowers are all enamelied. There are two angels in an attitude of adoration on the platform. The chasing work on the leaves is repousse, and the mouldings and angels are to be modelled and chiselied. The Thabor is to-be of glided bronze ormolu, and the enamelling is to be order.

The menstrance, which is to rest on the platform, has a gioria in eight tri-lobated divisions, upheld by eight columns resting on the central disc. It has a base of four panels, on which will be represented the "Brazen Serpent," symbolic of the cross, and three sacrifices—namely, Abraham, Malchisadec and Abel. The foot is to be supported by four animals, symbolizing vanquished evil. The shaft is to be profusely ornamented with daisies, the Marguerite representing the name of Blessed Margaret Mary. Under the knot, which forms a kind of niche, is a model group of the Nativity.

Nativity.

POEM OF THE SAGRED HEART.

There is to be considerable rose work, and in the compartments formed thereby there will be eight representations forming the theme of the poem to the Sacred Heart. These will be —

Eight—Two angels carrying the sacred heart, with Arga-Iwo angus a nimbus.

Second—Blessed Margarat Mary stripping hemp on the steps of the convent of Parsy-Le-Monial.

Third—The apparition of the sacred heart to the Blessed Margaret Mary.

Fourth—Scene near the nut tree in the enclosure

Fig. The blessed and other religiouse adoring

heart of Jesus.

Eighth—At the left St. Thomas touching the sacred wound.

Inscriptions referring to these representations will be drawn out and ensmelled on the folls. The rose work will be surrounded by enamelled beams, and it will rise much above the cradiation, the ornamentation, the cherubim and the rays.

The cross is to be covered with precious stones, and almost every part of the monstrance is to be similarly decorated.

There is to be much enamelling on the base, beneath the various representations in their framework and on the flowers. Datistes and passion flowers will fill up the curves, which will cover the groundwork of the medallions in the rose work. These also are to be enamelled, as well as the angels' wings and the nimbus. Fourteen scraphim will be on the face and as many on the opposite side.

THE MONSTRANCE.

The monstrance will be of solid silver, first quality, and will weigh 10,500 grains; the gliding will be of colored gold and the enamelling enfec. The lunette in which the Sacred Host is to rest will be of solid gold.

Such is a description, meagre at that, owing to the absence of the designs, of the most beautiful ecclesiastical work of art this country has ever seen. The cost of making it will be 20,500f., to which at least 12,600f. more should be added as representing the gold, silver and precious stones. Conspicuous among the precious stones on the face of the monstrance will be two solitare diamonds. They were donated by a lady living on Fifth avenue with the understanding that her name was to be kept secret. Other stones used in the decorations of the monstrance and Thabor will be amethysts, rubies, sapphires, emeralds, opals and carbuncles. To show how onthusiastic the members of the league are in having this particular work of art superior to anything of a similar kind in this country it is only necessary to state that one servant girl donated her month's wages—\$22.

wages-\$22. MRS. ASTOR'S PARIS DRESSES.

SHE SAYS UNCLE SAM MAY WEAR 'EM BEFORE SHE WILL PAY ANY MORE DUTY.

Mrs. William Astor was a visitor at the Custom House yesterday. She wanted to see Collector Erhardt to find out whether she could obtain possession of the three costumes which were recently imported from Paris for her use, and which have been the cause of a great deal of vexation and an noyance to their fair owner.

It will be remembered, as the HERALD has already given the story, that Mrs. Astor a few months ago ordered three Paris made costumes from a fashion able Fifth avenue dressmaker, who has a branch establishment in the French capital. Mrs. Astor was assured by the dressmaker that the dresses would cost, including the import duty, 1,000f., or

was assured by the dessmaare that the dresses would cost, including the import duty, 1,000., or about \$200.

When the costumes arrived, however, the customs appraisers declared them to be worth 2,000. or just double what the dressmaker promised Mrs. Astor they would be.

Mrs. Astor called at the Custom House and pre-tosted. She explained the circumstances under which the dresses had been ordered and the assurances of the dressmaker that they could not cost more than 1,000. But there was no help for the lady except to appeal to the Board of General Appraisers from the decision of the raminers at the Appraiser's Stores who had doubled the valuation and of course the duty.

This appeal was made and yesterday General Appraiser Ham, of the Board, announced his decision, which was to the effect that the dresses were worth \$1,600f, more than the Appraiser's Stores expert had declared.

This raised the valuation from the original 1,000f, to 3,500f., and as the duty on such articles is fifty per cent ad valorem it will be seen that the dresses at that rate would cost Mrs. Astor a pretty penny.

LET UNCLE SAM WEAR 'EM.

ladies of fashion in this city. It is the practice of some of these dealers to take orders for dresses or bonnets from abroad, promising to bring them in for a much lower duty than they can possibly get them appraised at.

The result is that the goods cost the purchasers much more in the end than the dealers have promised, to say nothing of the annoyance and delays of Custom House appraisements.

SIMMONS AND JUROR NO. 11.

THE BANK WRECKER SWEARS HE NEVER KNEW HIM- 18 WARD A PERJURER? Mystery still surrounds the case of James A. Sim-

mons, the bank wrecker. It was utterly impossible to learn yesterday whether Judge Benediot would proceed with the trial of Simmons to-morrow in the United States Circuit Court with the present jury, or whother he would discharge them and empanel a new jury.

Mr. Simmons yesterday appeared before Com-missioner Shields and demanded the arrost of Charles H. Ward, of No. 785 Fifth avenue, for per-

missioner Shields and demanded the arrost of Charles H. Ward, of No. 785 Fifth avenue, for perjury. Mr. Simmons made an affidavit in which he denied that he had ever knewn or spoken to William Goodnow, of No. 171 Broadway, the broker who is juror No. 11.

Simmons says the affidavit that Ward made and gave to District Attorney Mitchell on Friday, setting forth that he (Ward), in 1881, had seen Mr. Simmons in conversation with Mr. Goodnow at No. 167 Broadway, is maliciously tales.

Simmons says he reuted rooms Nos. 14, 15 and 16 from the mother of Mr. Ward at No. 167 Broadway, but that he never had any acquaintance with Goodnow and never subjet part of them to him. He did subjet a part of his effice to a Mr. Califwell. If Goodnow had an office next to his, Simmons says he did not know it.

Disso iffon of the Affinavit.

Commissioner Shields turned Simmons' affidavit over to United States District Attorney Mitchell to see whether he would consent to issue a warrant upon it for the arrest of Ward.

Mr. Mitchell and ex-Assistant District Attorney Abram J. Rose held a long secret conference with Judge Benedict, but what they decided to do about the application of Mr. Simmons was not divulged. Judge Benedict declined to discuss the matter.

Lawyer Newcombe said that Simmons' demand for a warrant to arrest of Ward had been denied.

Bloth Juror Goodnow and Mr. Simmons repeated wheir former denials, published in the Henato, that so far as they knew they had never met nor spoken to each other.

Simmons said Ward had always been an enemy of his since he had a quarrel with him about the rental of his office, on June 24, 1884. He was served with notice of ejectment and paid his rent four days later.

Mr. Goodnow called upon District Attorney Mitchell to see whether he was to be secused of violating his oath of office. He said:—

"I am willing to say that to my knowledge I never set eyes upon Simmons in my life until saw him in the court room when the fail of the case began. It is a prestly serious charge to make against a ma

GONE WITH PUPILS' MONEY.

ALBERTO BERMIS, SPANISH INSTRUCTOR OF THE HARLEM EVENING HIGH SCHOOL, DISAPPRARS. Alberto Bermis, Spanish instructor in the Harlem Evening High School, at No. 235 East 125th street, has disappeared mysteriously from his home in has disappeared mysteriously from his home in East 128th street. Many of the pupils in his class and Santiago Martines, a young Spaniard employed at No. 16 Beaver street, are mourning his absence. The pupils advanced to Bermis various small amounts of money, and Martinez intrusted him to dispose of a consignment of ostrich feathers shipped by Joseph Tortella, of Tampico, Mexico.

According to statements made by Martinez Bermis soid the feathers and failed to reinit the proceeds. Martinez made several attempts to recover the money or the feathers, but failed, as Bermis was ever ready with an excuse. The money lent by pupils was given to the teacher on numerous cecasions in amounts ranging from fifty sents to S5. On every occasion Bermis failed to repay the lenders.

The affairs of the teacher were reported to A. E. Howland, principal of the school, who placed the matter before the Board of Education. When the Committee on Teachers met last resolutions were adopted condemning Bermis conduct and dismissing him from the school.

At No. 11 East 125th street, where Bermis lived, it was said yesterday that he had left there and no one knew where he had gone. East 125th street. Many of the pupils in his class

PLUSH MAKERS FROM EUROPE. TRANSFER TO THIS COUNTRY OF AN ENTIRE ENGLISH MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT. Collector Edmunds, of Bridgeport, Conn., was as the New York Custom House vesterday to consult

with Collector Erhardt upon a matter of imper-The Connecticut official, who is not long in his office, brought the news that the Sir Titus Salts Company, Limited, of Manchester, England, manufacturers of fine plushes, are about to abandon their business in Europe and transfer their plant to this country because they must buck against the McKinley tariff. A large part of the plushes of of the garden.

Pifil.—The blessed and other religiouse adoring the sacred heart.

Nath.—At the top the crucifixion, with St. John the Evangelist standing by and a soldier piercing the heart of Jesus.

Scrent.—At the right St. John reposing on the heart of Jesus.

Eights.—At the left St. Thomas touching the sacred wound.

**Inscriptions referring to these representations will be drawn out and enamelled on the foils. The rose work will be surrounded by enamelled beams, and it will rise much above the eradiation, the ornamentation, the cherubim and the rays.

**The cross is to be covered with precious sions, and almost every part of the monstrance is to be similarly decorated.

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**The phase large part of the plushes of the company were exported to the United States under the McKinley tariff. A large part of the plushes of the company were exported to the Chited States. They back large part of the feature and the company were exported to the company were exported to the Chited States. The particular plants to the Diulie delivers the

DIAMOND THIEVES CAUGHT.

MISS PATTERSON DECEIVES THE GRM4 STOLEN AT THE PIPTH AVENUE HOURS.

Charles Green, the Pifth Avenue Hotel hall boy who is accused of having stolen \$6,000 worth diamonds from the room of Miss C. Y. Patterson, a guest at the hotel, and his friend, John La Dousa,

a guest at the cotel, and his triend, sonn La Dousa, were arraighed in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday.

Green was arrested in Eaginaw, Mich., on information sent to Inspector Byrnes by a gamblar of that city with whom Green had become intimate. Two dotectives were sent West, one of whom easily found Green. La Dousa, however, had to be chased to Windsor Can. Two dotectives were sent West, one of which easily found Green. La Dousa, however, had to be chased to Windsor. Can.

In going West, the men had stopped at Philadelphia, Baltimore, washington and chicago. In this last named city \$2,000 worth of the diamonds were recovered. All the gems were recovered by the detectives before returning to New York.

Edward McPhillips, one of the superintendents of the hotel, made the complaint against the prisoners. Police Justice McMation held them in \$10,000 ball for examination to-morrow.

CASTLE GARDEN AS AN AQUARIUM. Comptroller Meyers' suggestion that Castle Garden be turned into an aquarium is favorably r coived by the State Fish Commission. The predent of the latter, Engene G. Blackford, expresse his views on the subject yesterday in a letter to ti Comptroller, as follows:—

The location of Castle Garden is absolutely perfect fthe successful maintenance of an aquarium, sinased tis on New York Bay, from which could be drawn a setly of pura sait water at a minimum expense. They
fills with which specimens of marine life conto placed in the tanks makes the establishmeind maintenance of the plant a comparative
may matter. No location could be chesen which wail
eso accessfule to the people of New York. I believ
hat the running expenses of such an institution coulepaid if it were free to the public on all but two cars
he week, whom a small admission fee could be charged. The correspondent further added that if the au-thorities concluded to adopt the Comptroller's sug-gestion the Fish Commissioners would co-operate and do all in their power to make the feature a suc-

SWARMS OF SPIES. (From the European Edition of the Herald.)

It is estimated by an eminent statistician that ther are now employed in various parts of Europe au America at least 1,300,060 Russian spies. No one who reads second-rate English novels can doubt this Europe swarms with Russian spies, and there are few Russians of either sex, residing outside of Russia, who have not been suspected by their cooks or house-mails of being spies. It now appears that Mr. George Kennan, who is lecturing in the United States, is constantly followed by a cetachment of Russian spies, whose presence prevents him from making the blood-curdling revelations that he would otherwise make. Everybody knows that the Russian Government lives in deadly terror of Mr. Kennan, and the presence of Russian spies at his lectures is generally thought to be an additional proof of the fact. Still, it is possible that Mr. Kennan is mistaken in suposing that spies are at present degring his footsteps. The Russians whom he believes to be spies may be criminals of exceptional attractive, who have been condemned by a cruel government to explain their crimes by attending a series of Mr. Kennan's lectures. Cruel and unusual punishments are, lowever, forbilden by the Constitution of the Unitediates, and the so-called spies ought to be information that while they are in America not oven the Carr case compel them to undergo Mr. Kennan's lectures. America at least 1,300,000 Russian spice.